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colored paper before and after the portions of the work devoted to each state, the several portions are separated one from another and the entire work has the effect of a series of pamphlets bound together in volumes, an arrangement which greatly facilitates the labor of reference. There seems to be no reason to doubt that this collection of statutes will become very popular with the profession.

G. W. P.

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE. By CHARLES WHITING BAKER,
C. E. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899.

The problems presented by the formation of great combinations of capital, commonly designated as trusts, are among the foremost in the eyes of the public at the present time. The possibility, and even probability, that the control of trusts may become an important political question in the near future, makes any book which deals with the question in a practical, common-sense manner, from an impartial point of view, very welcome.

Such a book is "Monopolies and the People," by Mr. C. W. Baker. This work was first published ten years ago. The present edition (the third) has been thoroughly revised, and a number of chapters added under the general title of "A Decade of Progress toward the Death of Competition." These closing chapters bring the statistics and history of the trust movement down to the present year.

The first portion of this book is devoted to a brief, but remarkably clear statement of the arguments usually advanced for and against the substitution of some form of combination for the former system of industry based on free competition. Then follows a description of the history and development of the monopolies in the several great branches of commerce; *e. g.*, in mineral wealth, in transportation, in trade, and in the labor market. The chapter on the latter subject is of especial interest because in it Mr. Baker points out what is seldom realized: the tendency towards the elimination of competition among wage-earners in many branches of trade. But we feel that the author has overestimated the strength of the trade unions, as for instance where, in speaking of the Burlington R. R. strike of 1888, he claims that the engineers might have secured their demands and more, and only refrained from so doing because of their good sense and honesty.

In his closing chapters the writer sets forth briefly the remedies for the difficulties set forth in the first part of the book. He realizes that the era of free competition has past, and that combinations are an inevitable outcome of present economic conditions. Assuming, therefore, that trusts have come to stay, he points out how he would endeavor to secure the benefits of them to the consumer. Thus, for instance, he advocates not the prohibition of railroad "pooling," but regulation of the railroads by the state by means

of government directors on their boards. Again, in the case of municipal monopolies, he recommends that the cities should undertake the operation of such *quasi* public corporations as gas works and street railways.

As to trusts in general, Mr. Baker believes that many of their harmful results could be obviated by (1) the securing of legislation which would place the granting of charters to them in the hands of Congress, and not in the states; (2) the adoption of a system by which the accounts of all trusts should be made public; and the placing of government directors to represent the interests of the people on the boards of directors of all trusts.

While we cannot agree with the advisability of adopting certain of these remedies, still they are as the suggestions of a practical business man worthy of earnest thought.

Mr. Baker's book is not a legal discussion of the subject. The question of modern trusts is considered from the standpoint of a business man and student of economics, not from the point of view of a lawyer. However, to any student of public affairs, it is a work full of valuable material and helpful suggestion.

R. D. J.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By
W. G. BULLITT. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.
1899.

Such a small treatise attempting to go into principles, already so voluminously treated by so many eminent men, seems to us at first blush a rather bold, and, perhaps, unsuccessful effort. Such was our first impression until we had given Mr. Bullitt's work a more thorough inspection, and noted, with some surprise, the amount of truly scholarly work and research he had managed to condense into one small volume.

The pivotal point upon which this work swings and which its author so fondly defends in the face of a continually decreasing belief among *younger* members of the bar, is a power inherent in the *people* and the duty of the states to watch their rights closely and prevent a gradual absorption of powers where only certain ones are delegated by the Federal Government.

To fully sustain this point, and right successfully is it done, the author finds it necessary to trace certain principles found in our present government from their earliest infancy among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors.

Skillfully and rapidly he depicts the representative theory in the Anglo-Saxon family, husband representing all its members in the different gemots or gatherings, then down through English history until our own Articles of Confederation are drawn up and adopted. Here again our attention is forcibly called to the power of the people in that clause so familiar to us all, "each state retains its sover-